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REVIEWS AND NEW BOOKS

General Works, Theory and Its History

Introduction to the Study of Sociology. By EDWARD CARY HAYES. (New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1915. Pp. xviii, 718. \$2.50.)

This is "an elementary textbook" designed to give a summary of "accepted results" for the general reader and an outline of the whole subject for the college student. The volume is consequently not only encyclopedic in scope but includes both theoretical principles and practical problems. The treatment, however, is solid and purposeful throughout and, while necessarily sketchy in many places, has few paragraphs that are thrown in merely to complete an outline. As compared with the Blackmar and Gillen text this volume is much more systematically constructed; there is a well-sustained and consistent analytical treatment throughout. Moreover, the language is clear and the author's meaning is made plain. One may welcome also the rather general absence of platitudinous disquisitions of a religious flavor. The tone throughout is marked by scientific earnestness and a sincere effort to give sociology the dignity of a systematized body of inquiry.

The introduction is a most excellent statement of the nature of sociological study in which the high purpose of social betterment by means of social control based on knowledge and the significance of the principle of causation in social life are set forth. These two features—intense desire for improvement in the lot of mankind and a thoroughgoing insistence upon scientific rigor regarding causal relations—are characteristic of the treatment throughout.

The work is divided into four unequal parts: "The causes which affect the life of society," "Nature and analysis of the life of society," "Social evolution," and "Social control." As the author intimates, there may be some question as to the desirability of this order. Probably all would agree that a treatment of social control should come last, but there would seem to the reviewer to be sound pedagogical reasons for placing part III, on social evolution, at the beginning to familiarize the student with the field and its problems and prepare for analytical

studies to follow. This could very properly be followed by part II and this in turn by part I, thus exactly reversing the order of the text. In its present position part III seems thrust into the study of sociological principles.

In part I the causes are divided into four groups: geographic; technic, including rural and urban conditions, personal groups and crowds, and wealth; psychophysical; and social. This part comprises over 300 pages. Most teachers of sociology will quarrel not merely with the proportion of the book devoted to this division but with the distribution of space within it. Thus, the treatment of the distribution of wealth, including poverty and charity organization, covers 125 pages. This extended treatment, with attempts to solve numerous specific problems, such as housing, city planning, relations of labor and capital, workman's compensation, unearned increment tax, minimum wages, collective bargaining, profit sharing and coöperation, socialism, etc., however excellent, necessarily gives an appearance of superficiality and verbosity. Most of these matters may more properly be treated in such detail in courses devoted to social economics leaving to sociology a more broadly generalized study of the factors in social life. The author's presentation here as in other parts noted below confuses by excessive diffusiveness. One would have expected also that the thorough and systematic treatment of geographic factors would have been followed by a study of the general role of economic conditions in social life and evolution rather than a detailed study of present problems in wealth distribution.

One of the most unique features of the volume is that portion of the first part devoted to psychophysical causes. Here under "hereditary traits" are included a long list of predispositions. These embrace instincts such as mating and less definite tendencies such as "the enterprising predisposition" or the "acquisitive predisposition." In other words, the principal part of the social psychology (a term not used) of the volume is included in this chapter. Thus a section on "general neural traits" describes "keenness of the five senses, and pain," "type of mental imagery," "esthetic sensibility," "retentiveness of memory," "degree of mental organization," "type of motor response." The treatment throughout this section is not to be criticised so much from overemphasis of the hypothesis that all such traits are primarily hereditary in character as from the lack of sufficient sociological setting

and application. The significance of traits in relation to social evolution or organization is sacrificed for an outline of traits that would furnish a basis for many interesting statistical studies in the psychology of individual differences. To some extent this same characteristic is found in the immediately following chapters. One can hardly say that the author skims the surface, for he presents his material with scientific precision; but there is an encyclopedic universality of topics presented with an insufficiently generalized setting. With no mention of Malthusianism or natural selection and with only briefest mention of the methods of variation and heredity, one will fail, from the text alone, to acquire a sufficiently clear-cut grasp of the reproductive instinct as a sociological factor. Would it not be an improvement both pedagogically and scientifically to set forth the distinctly biological causes by themselves and the psychological and the social-psychological by themselves? The extent to which heredity is a factor in the latter must remain an open question for the present in any case. The term "psychophysical" is good, but it is scarcely a proper term under which to treat all the elements here included without some classification of them according to the preponderance of biological or psychological factors in them.

The second part is well carried out. It contains an original conception in the treatment of the characteristics of social activity as "prevalence," "social causation," and "manifestation"; and of the characteristics of society as "similarity of activities," "mutual causation," and "intercommunication." This latter term would bear more analysis, for it seems to replace both suggestion and imitation as well as simple communication.

Many teachers will note certain large omissions from the chapters on social evolution. The origin of man is a favorite topic with many. A systematic outline of tribal society would have had a proper place here. Moreover, it is difficult to understand why the author should have substituted his remotely theoretical treatment of the origin of the state for the historical steps as worked out by Gumpłowicz, Ward, Giddings, and others. Then there is no study of the present tendencies toward collectivism and the large issues of individualism versus socialism as social systems. It would seem that the book as a whole might be greatly improved by a considerable reduction in the space devoted to problems of wealth distribution in the first part and an expansion of this third part. This would give it greater

solidity as a treatment of sociology and less the aspect of a discussion of problems of social justice.

F. H. HANKINS.

Clark University.

Economic History and Geography

English and American Tool Builders. By JOSEPH WICKHAM ROE. (New Haven: Yale University Press. 1916. Pp. xv, 315. \$3.00.)

This book is an admirable study of a topic which deserves the careful attention of historians and economists, but which, probably on account of its technical aspects, has been generally neglected. The author writes the history of machine tools for metal working from the time of Wilkinson, Bramah, and Maudslay down to the present day, casting his book in the form of biographical narrative, and following from one person to another the course of the mechanical inventions which have revolutionized the processes of machine manufacture. He describes the origin of the engine lathe, planer, and miller, and traces the development from them of specialized forms for the varied uses of modern tool building; he sketches the history of standards and methods of measurement, of screw cutting and of gear cutting; and includes an interesting study of the history of the manufacture of interchangeable parts.

No previous book has essayed to cover this broad field. The present author has had substantial printed material on which to draw, for his account of the early period; but for the later history of the subject he has had to depend largely on the information gained by personal interviews and private correspondence, and makes in this part of his work an original contribution of the greatest value. The "genealogical tables," by which he shows the course of descent of improved shop methods from certain centers, such as the works of Eli Whitney and of Robbins and Lawrence, serve to clear up the maze of private enterprises composing the American machine industry, and, like some other parts of his work, are to be prized as highly for the questions that they raise as for the questions that they answer. Here, at the very core of the phenomena that "materialist interpretation" has claimed as its own, personality and idea appear to hold full sway.